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GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.

Volume LIII, No. 14.

GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. GOLMAN, Editor.
LEVI CHUBBUCK, Editor.

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Letters should be addressed to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 721 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Advertising rates furnished on application. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the United States. P. O. address Lebanon, Mo., will give prompt attention to requests for inspection of herds or advertising rates for sales.

On page three of this issue is a thoughtful article by Wm. Howard Phelps of Oklahoma on "Fruit Trees on the Roadside," to which we ask the attention of RURAL WORLD readers and invite their comments upon the suggestions made.

The following very complimentary notice of the RURAL WORLD is given by the "Central Baptist" of this city: "Farmers who would keep fully abreast of the times in all agricultural matters can not afford to be without COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, published in this city. Its columns are full of capital articles treating all subjects of farming, stock raising, and fruit-growing in a scientific and up-to-date manner. The matter is not thrown together in a careless way, nor collected from questionable sources, but is carefully collected and well arranged so that the farmer who wants to make the most of his high calling. In the advertising columns will be found announcements of all kinds and grades of stock, farming implements, and supplies, so that when in need of anything the farmer has but to examine the advertising department of the paper."

PROF. STEEDMAN'S PAPER.

On this page is presented the conclusion of a paper by Prof. J. M. Steedman, of the State University, on "Insects as a Nature Study in Public Schools." We hope the paper will be carefully read. We regard the suggestions made as being of great value, directly in developing a knowledge in farming communities regarding the habits of insects and means of combating them, and indirectly as introducing into the schools methods of instruction which will develop the powers of observation and habits of investigation. No one needs to do more investigating than the farmer, yet the fact that this is for the most part a dormant among farmers. It should be awakened in the child while in school, and this is what nature study will do.

NATURE STUDY IN THE CITY.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, addressed the St. Louis Pedagogical Society on the evening of March 29 on "Nature Study in Public Schools." That it was an interesting and instructive lecture no one who has ever heard Prof. Bailey would question. For there are few public speakers who have equal ability with him to instruct an audience in so pleasing a manner. Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that the auditorium of the St. Louis High School building should have been well filled with an appreciative audience of city teachers anxious to learn how to teach children concerning those things which farmers more than any other people have to do. The fact of the matter is the world is rapidly coming to realize that the business of farming is one of highest dignity when rightly understood, calling into service a range of knowledge unequalled in any other field of human activity. Knowledge which, to a greater or less extent, all should possess. Hence, it is that educators are giving increased attention to nature study. May our rural school teachers be not behind those of the cities in interest in this line of work.

STILL A STUDENT.

Prof. F. B. Mumford, Professor of Agriculture in the Missouri Agricultural College, was, at the last meeting of the Board of Curators, granted a leave of absence of a year, for the purpose of studying in Europe. Prof. Mumford writes us that he hopes to investigate especially the live stock and general agricultural conditions, and to study methods of stock breeding. "What I may learn," he writes, "will be for the benefit of Missouri agriculture."

We are very glad to know that this opportunity for further study has come to Prof. Mumford, not only for his sake, but because when he returns to his duties at the college he will be even better equipped than now to instruct the young men and women who shall attend the college.

The RURAL WORLD has a very high appreciation of his present attainments and ability to instruct, though a young man in the work, and a year spent in study and investigation should make him one of the best prepared agricultural teachers in the country.

And, by the way, will not some good people think it remarkable that a man who has graduated from one of our most prominent agricultural colleges, that of Michigan, and engaged subsequently for a

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet, in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits, hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

number of years in teaching agriculture, for wide knowledge and skill as an instructor, should deem it essential that he spend time and money in further study of agriculture? But agriculture is a great subject, and no man lives, or will ever live, who will know all about it, even though a lifetime is spent in study.

ARE WE GOOD FARMERS?

C. D. Lyon, in his article on this page, speaks of some cases of American farmers compared with those of the "wooden shoe peasants" do not, in his opinion, suffer. We do not want to be understood as lacking in high appreciation of American farmers, yet it must be admitted that there are other points of comparison between American farmers and the wooden shoe and other farmers of the Old World that are not favorable to us. It is true that many of the European farms are small, and much land is cultivated by hand labor, as Mr. Heaton pointed out in the RURAL WORLD of March 21, but the fact remains that the yields obtained per acre in France, for instance, are so much greater than are obtained by American farmers for the same crops, that one is forced to ask whether the French farmers have not been wise in putting "off the evil day of machinery as long as they can." American farmers have made wonderful strides in the adaptation of machinery to farming operations, and are thereby enabled to handle large acreages and to produce the enormous quantities of grain and other products which are being shipped abroad. But is this necessarily a mark of advanced farming? Is it not, rather, that farming, resulting as it does in countless "worn out" farms all over the land? Not only are American farmers supplying the people of other lands with food under a system of farming that is exhaustive of the soil fertility, but, what is far worse, we are growing corn, oil meal and cottonseed meal that are shipped abroad. But is this necessarily a mark of advanced farming? Is it not, rather, that farming, resulting as it does in countless "worn out" farms all over the land? Not only are American farmers supplying the people of other lands with food under a system of farming that is exhaustive of the soil fertility, but, what is far worse, we are growing corn, oil meal and cottonseed meal that are shipped abroad.

SOME LEAKS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Recently you published an article pointing out some very common wastes on the farms. They were well named and timely, but I wish to note yet another class of wastefulness or leaks. One of the most common, and yet very expensive leaks is the shameful waste of time. Let each reader stop and make a note of himself and his neighbors for a few minutes and calculate how many hours, yes, how many days, yes, how many weeks are frittered away each season which might have been profitably employed making needed repairs on fences, barns, stock sheds, filling up, and mending and damming ditches on our farms, hanging sagging gates or doors, cleaning out stables and hauling clay or gravel and filling low, wet places in the horse barns.

The average farmer often complains of long working hours and small remuneration. If he will exchange places with the average laborer or clerk in the city

he will be surprised to know that the latter puts in pretty much all his time from five or six o'clock in the morning until eight to ten at night, and that he is expected to be on hand and attend to business six or seven days in the week, every week in the year.

But for this man's increased expense, by living in the city, where every article of food and fuel must come through the "middle man," and pay him his usual percentage of profit, the city laborer might lay by some surplus for days of adversity. We have known a farm hand to quit a good job and go to the city to labor. He gets employment at hauling ice—up at 2 o'clock a. m. and works until late in the evening at a hard work the hardest possible on his health, and never knows a night of unbroken rest.

Let the average farmer adopt a system of farm management which will give him daily employment when the weather is suitable—make his hours none too long, but keep regularly at his business, and he will not in crop work be doing something which will enhance the value and convenience of his farm; and my word for it, in less than five years he will find his farm materially better than that of his neighbor, which has only been "farmed" during "seed time and harvest," or, worse yet, has been under the care (?) of the average renter.

One of the most extravagant leaks is the continued "grain farming" of our lands. "Stock farming" is calculated to build up the fertility of our soils and gives us less hard toil; but none the less we are continually employed looking after the well-being of our stock and the repairs of our farms. Some so-called farmers, acquiring during this time a reputation for wide knowledge and skill as an instructor, should deem it essential that he spend time and money in further study of agriculture? But agriculture is a great subject, and no man lives, or will ever live, who will know all about it, even though a lifetime is spent in study.

Another leak, or which amounts to the same, or worse, is the disheartening influence of the chronic complainer and grumbler who sees no good in anything. Such persons are a positive nuisance to the progress of young men who would go on and make farming a reasonable success.

If you want to see an example of the disgusted and disgruntled grumbler find one who has run his acres to grain for 20 years, sold the fertility of his farm to his banker, the grain dealer, paid part of his accumulated bills and is now kicking about farming not paying. Guiltless have formed and carried the better part of said farm farther toward the Gulf; hedges are towering heavenward and shading and sapping the life from many rods of his farm and yet he "cusses" the "government" for it all, while his time is spent in luxurious idleness.

Show me a man who works and I'll show you a farmer who is making money and not doing much kicking; but show me a man who spends his time in pointing back to his "French" or "English" ancestry and who lives on theories, or Micawber like, expecting something to turn up, and I'll show a farm that needs a "farmer."

W. D. WADE.
Pettis Co., Mo.

PRACTICAL FARM PAPER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A man came to my house last week to get my advice about setting out an orchard. He had talked with him 10 minutes I found that I had a big job on hand. He was modest in his "wants." He wanted to plant apple trees 25 feet apart and peach trees among them. He wanted 30 apples of 10 varieties, 25 peaches of 5 varieties and 10 sorts of plums. He had selected his varieties, and had every one in the catalog. He was to get extra large trees and finally was to turn the orchard into a hog pasture as soon as he could get a good start. After he had told me all his "wants," I asked him if he really wanted my advice. He said he did, and I discussed with him about the orchard. "An old orchard site is not a fit place to start a new orchard. You should plant apple trees closer than 25 feet apart. You cannot have a successful peach orchard among apple trees. You have selected too many varieties, especially so as nine trees out of ten in your list are unknown and untested in this section. I would not take extra large trees as a gift, and, lastly, an orchard is no place for a hog pasture."

The poor man had but 135 acres of land and could spare but a scant acre of land for an orchard and wanted to keep two or three hogs on it. He was a German farmer's place, ten miles south, obtained a supply, paid 20 cents a bushel, and hauled it home from that distance. He has since raised to 35 cents a bushel for the remainder he has to sell, amounting to several hundred bushels.

We recently received an interesting and

ple trees and to keep all hogs out of his orchard; but I will bet a twist of my best 1899 tobacco that he will carry out the program he had settled on before he came to see me.

"The parson" is built on a different plan from this man; he is going to have two acres of fruit and flowers the first thing. The parson is right about potatoes; we find Freeman, Early Ohio and Early Hebrew of much better texture and flavor than late sorts.

A polite Frenchman once offered a man to whom he had taken a fancy, brandy, wine, cigars and snuff, each of which in turn was respectfully declined. He then proposed to introduce his new friend to his handsome daughters and when he was assured that the man had no taste for feminine beauty or company, the Frenchman said, "le diable, monsieur, how do you ever have any fun?" Brother Heaton don't like bananas, papaws, oysters, parsnips or Roquefort cheese and if it were not for his books I don't see how he has any fun.

"That Seed Hag," page 98, reminds me that it is time to order seeds for the coming season. We save our own seeds of beans, peas and turnips; the rest we buy. I am inclined to think that turnip, radish and cabbage seeds are deteriorated by mixing with the various kinds of mustards, and I know that lettuce will mix with wild or prickly lettuce.

I twice failed to grow egg plant by sowing home grown seed, although the seed was taken from as fine specimens as I ever saw, yet the seeds would not germinate. We grow Early Long Purple for early and Improved New York egg plant for late. The early is the most desirable and is also the surest cropper with me.

"Cow peas? Yes, we eat a mess once in awhile, and all like them as well as any beans we ever ate. The 'cook' says 'but them on with water enough to cover, adding a teaspoonful of soda, pour this water off just as it begins to boil, then add pork and cook like any other beans.' We use the blackeye for cooking, but the Clay, the Crowder or the Whippoorwill are very good.

That article in the RURAL WORLD of March 1 by "J. F. M." reminds me of something. He writes of a palatial home with books, papers, magazines, etc., and a mortgage on the home. I was spending recently a few hours in a house that had cost the owner \$5,000, a farm house, and the owner of it had broad acres and thousands of dollars in the bank, yet if I except the children's school books and a family Bible there was not \$5 worth of books in the house. The county paper was the only paper and I doubt if it were read. Not long since I read in our country paper of a man shipping several car loads of produce to market; this produce was all from his own farm and upon inquiry I found that the man did not take more than two papers—an informant thought he only took one. In view of the fact, as well stated, that one man, thought by J. F. M., I am not sure that the wooden shoe peasant suffers by comparison.

I had just such an experience with hunters as the one mentioned by Wm. Howard Phelps, page 72. I walked the chaps off at the muzzle of an old squirrel rifle. I can put a cap box at 50 yards with this same old gun. It does seem that our legislators are the slaves of the city "gun clubs," slaves, if not from moral cowardice, by actual purchase.

Mr. Marshall, I am doubtless a favorite with the genial gentleman who manages the Government free seed; he sent me 100 seeds, and you may have the whole lot for 10 cents if you will pay postage. I also like Kaffir corn for all stock feeding and as popcorn, but the pestiferous sparrow got most of mine last fall. We also agree exactly on the "dorg" question. Problem: given a darkey with no property and five dogs; with dog tax at 21 per head, how much tax will the darkey pay? C. D. LYON.
Southern Ohio.

NOTES FROM THE CLIFF.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As the days roll on and spring approaches more activity is discernible in country life. The temperature during March has been of a warmer influence, with less rain, and the roads are much more passable.

Plowing for and sowing of oats have occupied the time of many farmers and the indications are that a large acreage will be sown. The usual routine of repairing fences and other preparations for active spring work are in vogue.

How it cheers our heart to realize that the warm spring days are near. This has been a long, monotonous and at times a painful winter for us, though much of it has been enlivened by a perusal of the splendid literature that has come to our den and in inditing our thoughts on various topics for the RURAL WORLD, besides reporting the neighboring news for the Fayette and Effingham county papers.

Corn has become scarce in this region through the partial failure of last year's crop. Those who are out are having some trouble to replenish. The Cliff boys and two of our neighbors recently made a trip to a German farmer's place, ten miles south, obtained a supply, paid 20 cents a bushel, and hauled it home from that distance. He has since raised to 35 cents a bushel for the remainder he has to sell, amounting to several hundred bushels.

We recently received an interesting and

instructive letter from John R. Parks, Wabash, Ill., containing advice relative to the care of our apple orchard and other matters. It was forwarded from Effingham. We will profit by his suggestions, except as to trimming the trees, which came near being too late, as a part of them had already been trimmed. He asks: "Why do you not give your postoffice?" It is Altamont, Ill. The Cliff is 5 1/2 miles northwest of Altamont and borders on the Fayette county line. It is a pretty, healthy and progressive village six miles south and west.

The Cliff, Effingham Co., Ill.
We take occasion to state, for the information of our readers, that for business reasons the post offices of our correspondents do not, as a rule, appear. When there is occasion to give the post office along with the signature to a communication, this is done. Newspaper offices generally recognize this as the proper policy. When a reader wishes to communicate further with a writer whose post office does not appear, this can be readily done through the office of the publication.

INSECTS.

Nature Study in the District Schools.

(Concluded from Last Week.)
Man is himself but a part of nature, and the wonder is that this subject of nature study has been so long neglected as a part of the education of our children. But the desire to know more of the creatures about us is now rapidly increasing, and this study is being introduced into our schools of all grades, to the great pleasure and delight of all who love out-of-door life, and desire to know more about their surroundings, the world of which they form a part, and of the laws governing life and inorganic nature.

But the average school teacher will ask, How can I best take up this study? What methods shall I employ? Where shall I look for material, and what is needed as accessories and guides?
In the first place, this study in the district schools can be conducted outside of regular school hours, or during a few hours on suitable occasions, such as when the children are restless some bright, sunny day, or on the half holiday, or on Saturday or Monday, as the case may be, when no regular school is held, and thus not in the least detract, but rather strengthen, their capacity for other studies. What child, boy especially, would not be at once interested and even enthusiastic when you let him know you are going to field for insect life in a nearby pond, stream or ditch? Such places have an especial attraction for them. The children will be easily interested in this study if you will let them watch the habits and transformations of insects in the field, breeding cages and aquaria; and this interest will be increased by directing them in the formation of a collection.

The child who finds pleasure in the collecting of birds' eggs and postage stamps will find more pleasure in collecting insects, and the collecting is only the first step towards learning something about them. Do not worry the children by tedious quiring them to memorize abstract statements regarding insects; they get enough of that in the study of grammar, arithmetic and the like. Let all their knowledge be gained first hand by personal contact and observations on the specimens themselves, and thus develop the habit and desire to ascertain facts for themselves—developing thought and research—which is one of the most important points in favor of this study.

Use both the interrogation and the verification method, but only with the specimens before them. Teach the children the principal parts of an insect by comparing specimens from many different orders and by gross dissection, so that they will be able to recognize an insect and separate it from other groups of allied animals. Show them the ways the various parts of insects have been modified to fit them for the various modes of life, as, for example, the insect that catches its prey by running has different shaped legs from the one that jumps, or the one that swims in the water, or the one that burrows in the ground; that the mouth parts of the insect that eats holes in the leaves of some plant are different from the one that sucks the nectar from the flower. Note the different methods that insects employ to enable them to live under water. Fill a few glass fruit jars with water and place in them a few water plants, and the larvae and adults of all the different kinds of water insects you and the children collect. Catch a few larvae or caterpillars and place each species in a separate glass jar with a few leaves of the plant on which they feed, and then feed, and cover the opening with thin cloth. Allow the children to watch these aquaria and breeding jars, and observe the insects feed, moult, spin their cocoons and emerge as beautiful moths.

Take the class out with you into the fields and woods, or along the road, and let them go into the orchard or garden, or to the pond or stream. Look for insects on flowers and leaves, under stones and pieces of wood, under the bark of fallen or decayed trees, in rotten stumps, and under logs, and in the creek under stones, and if you have a net, sweep briskly the grass, weeds, and bushes, and run the net through the water just skimming the mud of ponds and ditches.

The teacher should be supplied, first of all, with a good pair of eyes—nothing else is absolutely necessary; but, if possible, an inexpensive butterfly net that any boy can make, a cheap hand lens, a cyanide bottle for killing the insects not desired to keep alive, a paper of pins, a couple of cigar boxes, and a few glass fruit jars for aquaria and for rearing leaf feeding insects are all any teacher needs for district school work. The pupils need nothing in the way of apparatus; they are sure to have the sharp eyes.

Nature itself should be the only book for this grade of schools, and the teacher the only guide. And now, teacher, you should from the very start say, "I do not know," when such is the fact in regard to a question asked by the pupil, and add, if you will, "but we will try to find out," and you will soon learn that you will increase your store of knowledge faster, than your pupils, and at the same time you will cultivate a true scientific spirit in your students and in yourself.

J. M. STEEDMAN,
Professor Entomology in University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

FROM J. F. M.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In your issue of March 21, Mr. Heaton asks to say a few words in self-justification. I do not doubt that our friend, Mr. Heaton, gives only statements which he conceives to be of first-class authority, although same might not be so. First of all, I must thank your correspondent for his gentlemanly and gracious compliment at the beginning of his article, and the same is accepted with all due modesty. I can only retaliate by saying that although Bro. Heaton is "only a backwoods Methodist preacher" (I am using his own words), his writings at all times have shown him to be a gentleman of refinement and of wide range in literature.

Mr. Editor, I will hold my peace, but I am honestly convinced that in some things Mr. Heaton is misled by some so-called first-class authority. For instance: His description of French troops on parade, I will refer Mr. Heaton and readers of the RURAL WORLD to Gen. Miles' report to our government concerning the maneuvers at Longchamps, France, by the French army. I can assure you that the general's report does not coincide with what the officer told Mr. Heaton. I, myself, in 1878 and 1879 witnessed in Paris the French troops on parade, and to say that the men did not march and carry arms as soldiers should under discipline would be "a vile slander and unpardonable sin." But I will say no more. COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD is devoted to agriculture, soil culture, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and that which I would like to say would not come under either of above mentioned headings, nor under that of even, etc. I will therefore close.

Barry Co., Mo. J. F. M.

THE HOME OF J. F. M.

Who Offered a Plea for the Wearer of Wooden Shoes.
Editor RURAL WORLD: Driving east across the north corner of Barry county the landscape is dotted with nice farms and pleasant homes. The whole seemingly slopes to the south. Some of the hills are abrupt. At the top of one of these hills stands a two-story white house, and on the hill sloping east is an orchard, and you come out from behind the orchard, the two-story white house, with green blinds, seems set in the green of fruit and shade trees. A driveway of three hundred yards leads us to a paved front yard. A lane leads back to the outbuildings, the two-story white house, with green blinds, seems set in the green of fruit and shade trees. A driveway of three hundred yards leads us to a paved front yard. A lane leads back to the outbuildings, the two-story white house, with green blinds, seems set in the green of fruit and shade trees.

WILL SORGHUM FODDER KEEP?

Editor RURAL WORLD: I would like to ask if cane fodder can be kept over summer. I raised a lot of the Early Amber variety last summer and thought I could sell it to the town people, as I am just outside the town, but it looks now as if I would have several tons of it left over. I cut it late and put it up in large shocks and it has kept nice and bright no one will doubt that they have been put in the right places. L. E. CLEMENT.
Lawrence Co., Mo.

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Lawrence Co., Mo.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Subscribers will please ask their questions as briefly as possible, and on a separate piece of paper. Give full name and address. Answers may be looked for in the department to which they belong, in subsequent issues, if not given with the question.

PERRY CO., S. E. MO.—Wheat is farther advanced than at this time last year, and promises a full crop.
B. A. SCHINDLER.

KNOX CO., N. E. MO.—Because of dry fall only about one-half of normal area was sown to wheat. Plant is small but vigorous.
PETER DAILING.
Barling Mo., March 30.

GARCONADE CO., CENTRAL MO.—Wheat looked well until March 15, when it was partly killed by cold winds. Fields are spotted.
ERNEST GRASS.
March 30.

COLE CO., CENTRAL MO.—Wheat is very promising. Possibly 10 per cent of that sown during the early part of September is affected by the Hessian fly, but so far little damage has been done. Live stock is healthy in this section. There have been a few cases of blackleg reported in two or three places in the county.

VERNON CO., S. W. MO.—There is but little wheat or rye raised in this part of the county. Quite a number of horses died last fall in localities in the county, creating quite a scare among farmers, and the State Veterinarian was sent for. He said the trouble was not due to a contagious disease, but to alkali water and poor food. After a change to pure water and sound corn there were very few deaths.
LEVI LEPLER.

CARROLL CO., N. W. MO.—Compared with condition on March 30 of an average year the prospect for a wheat crop in good condition is not very bright. The grain, which was sown early on the bottom land, while slightly damaged by the grasshoppers in the fall, is looking fine and at this date is in good condition. The late sown on upland is, in some cases, thin and spotted. It is probable that at no time have the health and condition of stock been better than at present.
SILAS A. BALLARD.

SCOTLAND CO., N. E. MO.—The weather last fall was so dry that wheat made little growth. The health of horses, hogs and sheep has been good during the winter just past. More cattle have died from blackleg than in a number of years and the prevalence of pink eye last fall made many thin, causing them to winter badly.
R. C. HOLLEY.
March 30.

PERRY CO., S. E. MO.—I am tempted to contradict the statements of a Perry County contributor in a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD regarding prices of produce. Country produce is higher now than it has been for a number of years. Corn is selling at from 40 to 45 per bushel; oats at 35; home grown potatoes from 60 to 75; white beans at 25 per bushel; apples at \$1.25; butter from 15 to 20 per pound. Stock peas are selling at \$1.50 per bushel and hard to get at that. They are greatly in demand as the clover crop is almost a failure. Hay is selling at 60c per hundred. Live stock is also a very good price. I don't see how one could wish for better prices for produce.
RENA SCHINDLER.

Farm hands were scarce last season and they are likely to be again this year. It is a good plan to employ a hand for the entire season and make the contract and protect yourself against annoyance of having him up and leave you when you need him the worst because he is offered bigger wages for a time. You can do it by stipulating that a certain per cent of his wages shall be held back until his time is out.

Many who have subscribed for the RURAL WORLD and the St. Louis "Republic," or the RURAL WORLD and "Globe-Democrat," in combination, ask if they can add new subscribers at the fifty-cent rate. We answer, yes. While there is no profit on such terms, yet the RURAL is so anxious to preach the gospel of progressive agriculture to an ever-increasing clientele that it offers extraordinary inducements to get new readers, believing that the great majority obtained will remain permanent subscribers. There would be more readers of agricultural papers if they understood, and that they may see these advantages we offer the RURAL WORLD to new readers at less than the actual cost of the paper. Every one, therefore, is invited to send in new names at any time at this low price—but preferably two or more at a time. For renewals, however, the price remains at one dollar unless a new subscriber is sent, when the two may be received for one dollar.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

FRUIT TREES ON THE ROAD SIDE.

FRUIT TREES ON THE ROAD SIDE.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO

Most talked of potato on earth! Our catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed grower in U.S. Potatoes, \$1.20 and up a lb. Send this notice and 5c stamp for Big Catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED @ LA CROSSE WIS.

WM. HOWARD PHELPS.
Kay Co., Ok. Ter.

FROM THE ANTIPODES (?).

here. Full well do I remember the time when we met at Jefferson City more

here. Full well do I remember the time when we met at Jefferson City more

year round, in the northeast climate in the world. It is not excessively hot even in mid-summer, with cool nights to rein in, so one awakes refreshed in the morning; not a winter's day cold enough to freeze the ground too deep for plowing, so that sowing of grain and planting of trees and vines can go on all winter. This is not idle talk, but facts, which can be fully substantiated. I do not pretend to say that we are in Paradise, but I think

Some recommend planting in the fall, some plant in mid-winter; others say,

plant as early in the spring as possible. Some plant in a ditch, some on the sur-

entire bed with good soil to a thickness of two inches. Water sparingly with luke-

of two inches. Water sparingly with luke-

your garden this year, you should send your address on a postal card for **Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900**. It is a bright new book, considered by intelligent planters everywhere, "the Leading American Seed Catalogue." You had better write to-day. Simply address
BURPEE, Philadelphia.

The writer's first experience in this direction was on Mobile Bay in 1865-6, where they were kept with little more care than Irish potatoes through a winter, the

froze the oleanders and lemons to ground line and deadened the north half of the foliage and young growth of the

THE ST. LOUIS CO. HORT. SOCIETY

THE ST. LOUIS CO. HORT. SOCIETY

not pay much attention to buckwheat but gather honey from the second crop of red clover, and cap it very white. She is very prolific and the colony winters without loss, and each year has thrown off a swarm in May, with no disposition to make a second swarm, and the bees are a very gentle that he handles them at any time, without veil, gloves or smoke, taking off cover, taking out or putting in sections of comb.

THOROUGHBRE

Improve Legal Tender Yellow Dent, all deep grain. Immense yield. Finest corn and diploma at three World's Fairs—Paris, C.



With heavy
duty...

There were so many bees did raise a question in his mind, but, not knowing that cattle were unlike horses, he picketed the cow slightly, so she could get away in case of an attack. At night, when Mrs. Clark went to get her, the cow was cold from death, and a great many bees were dead around her. Mr. Cook adds: "There are several facts in this account that I think are of special interest, and should be

ED SEED CORN

ect from the originators. Early maturing.
rown. Greatest prize winner. Won medal
hicago and Omaha. Guaranteed to please

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shears is past. Over a million sheep shorn last season with this machine. Thousands testimonials. Saves from one-half to one pound of wool from each sheep. Pays for itself the first season. Be humane and don't butcher your sheep. Send for large illustrated circular.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 1111 N. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

STARK TREES BEST by Test—
74 YEARS. Largest
Nursery. Fruit Book free. We
grow all the fruit trees you need.

PAID HOME & traveling salesmen
STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.; Danville, N.Y.

Perfect Construction.

Perfect Construction.

Write for description to
HILLIS BROS., McFall, M.

Artichokes.

Cheapest hog feed to raise. We have the finest white variety that makes an enormous crop per bu. Four bushel for one acre. \$2.50 delivered on board cars, and bags free. Cane Seed, Rags Farm and garden Seeds of best quality at a very low price. Let's get acquainted.

A. A. Berry Seed Co., (Stat., B.)
Chicago, Ill.

100

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[illegible]

Live Stock.

COMING SALES.

April 11-12-D. L. Dawdy & Co., Atchison, Kan. Short-horn. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
April 13-W. R. Slaughter, Salisbury, Mo. Hereford. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.
April 13-14-F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind. Hereford. Sale at Chicago.
April 13-14-C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa. Short-horn.
April 13-14-Tom C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua, Ill. Hereford.
April 13-14-Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks and Logan, Kansas City, Mo. Hereford.
May 10-11-12-W. R. Brasfield & Co., Kansas City, Mo. High class trotters, roadsters, saddlers, pairs and general purpose horses.
Nov. 22 and 23-Logan Chappell, Mt. Leonard, Mo. Walter Vaddell and Thomas Sawyer, Lexington, Mo. C. B. Smith and N. W. Leonard, Fayette, Mo. Hereford. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Our illustration gives our readers a chance to see a typical Galloway cow of one of the noted strains of this popular breed of Polled cattle. Among the consignments of 50 head of Galloway cattle to be sold at public auction at Kansas City, Mo., April 20, there will be several of the descendants of this great cow, as well as representatives of many other popular and high-priced families. With unlimited means at command the Brookside Farm Co. has bought the best from the start and considered the best in the United States and equal in breeding to any herd across the water. The entire 50 head in the sale were bred at "Brookside Farm" and represent the cream of this great herd, and all tracing directly to imported sires and dams. We ask our readers to attend the sale and aid in making it a success.

STOCK NOTES.

RED-POLLED CATTLE.—Those wanting registered Red-Polled cattle are referred to the advertisement of H. W. Kerr of Carlinville, Ill. The Red-Polled have many friends, and Mr. Kerr will treat customers so that they will buy again from him when they need more stock.

MESSRS. D. B. ORR & CO., Kansas City, Mo., write as follows: "We are offering the Perfect Dehorning Crayon, we have taken another step forward in the interest of cattle raisers, throughout the land. The day of long horned cattle is past and we offer a Dehorning Crayon that has by several years of actual test proved to be all that we claim for it. Any one dealing with us is assured of prompt and honorable attention and satisfaction is guaranteed."

N. G. DAUGHER & SON, Douglas, Knox Co., Ill. make a change in their advertisement naming the price on some choice Aberdeen-Angus bulls they have for sale that are individually very good, and sired by "Royal Eric of Cedar Lake 28319," he by Royal Eric 1328, and out of Barreness of Beaconsfield 24 3655, she by Black Abbot 1942. This makes the breeding gilt-edge, and at the prices named these bulls are certainly very cheap at the prices indicated. Write Daugher & Son and please mention the RURAL WORLD.

LAST CALL FOR THE W. R. Slaughter Sale of Herefords.—RURAL WORLD readers are again reminded of the dispersion sale of the entire herd of Hereford cattle to be closed out at Kansas City, Mo., on Friday, April 13. This will afford an unusually favorable opportunity to secure bulls, cows or heifers of excellent breeding and individual merit at prices that any one can well afford to pay. The fact is Mr. Slaughter is not expecting high prices, such as have been realized at late sales at Kansas City. We again urge any of our readers needing good Herefords of any age or either sex to attend the sale. Remember the date—April 13.

THE GOODRICH GALLOWAYS.—On Thursday, April 13, J. S. Goodrich, of Goodrich, Kan., will offer at public sale 21 head of recorded Galloway cattle. Included in the offering will be 13 bulls and 8 young cows and heifers, all of Mr. Goodrich's breeding and which have been handled as Mr. Goodrich thinks Galloways should be handled. The bulls offered are an especially fine lot and include a number that are fit to head herds. Any one wishing to start a herd of this admirable breed of rustling cattle, or wants to add new blood to his herd, will do well to attend this sale, in the meantime sending for a copy of the catalog to Mr. Goodrich or to Frank B. Hearne, secretary Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo. Goodrich is 64 miles south of Kansas City, on the M. & T. R. R., and 2 miles from Paola, Kan.

H. A. BARBER, the Shorthorn breeder of Windsor, Mo., writes to the RURAL WORLD: "I never had such a demand for bulls and heifers as at present. I have sold to the Riverside Stock Farm, St. Charles, Mo., a massive young Cruikshank bull 11 months old that weighed a little over 900 pounds. I also sold the same party (V. D. Delber) a sixteen-month-old Red Bull heifer. I have a my herd bull, Orange Duke 31. I also report the sale of a Scotch top bull to A. W. Palston of Frisco, Mo. He is said to be the best bull and brought the longest price of any calf that ever crossed the Osage River."

HOMESTEAD HEREFORDS ABROAD.—The following letter explains itself and is one of the many illustrations as to the money-making qualities of the breeding cattle sent out from Homestead Herefords. Our readers should keep in mind the sale of Messrs. Ponting & Son at their new sales pavilion, Moweaqua, Ill., April 13, when there will be an opportunity to secure some of the best that has ever been offered by these reliable breeders:

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1899.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for descriptive literature, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.



Tom C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua, Ill.

Gentlemen: Yours at hand and glad to hear from you. Will attend your sale if I possibly can. About the cow April 13, I bred her when one year old and she has never failed to bring a calf every year, and has never brought but one bull calf. His name was Ikard 24 4214. He was a first prize winner and sired many prize winners. Aprilbloom has daughters and granddaughters that were prize winners, and they are all extra good milkers, as in the old cow Miss Henrietta 2225, one of her daughters, won many first and other prizes. Her first calf, King of the Dallas Fair, showed as a calf first in class and best bull any age Texas bred. He showed against aged bulls at Dallas State Fair 1898, and sold at one year old for \$500. Miss Henrietta 24 6701, her second calf, was best cow, bull or steer, any breed, Ft. Worth Fat Stock Show, 1898, and worth \$1,000. Wilton of Sunny Side, her third calf, sold for \$650 at one year old. W. J. Bryant, her fourth calf, took first prize at Ft. Worth Fat Stock Show, 1899, only two weeks old, and was offered \$500 for him by Mr. Robert J. Kleberg, of Corpus Christi, Tex. The old cow's other daughters and granddaughters have all done well and all made plenty of money. The old cow will bring a calf this spring by the Champion Warrior 3017. So you see there is a valuable coupon from the old cow every year, and she does not look to be over eight or ten years old. Could give you a history of all is one of the most remarkable show cows that I don't believe any \$500 ever paid any better than that put in Aprilbloom. She is now 15 years old. Respectfully yours, Henrietta, Tex. W. S. IKARD.

FAIRVIEW HEREFORDS AT AUCTION.—In our last issue we promised something relating to the females in the grand dispersion sale of "Fairview Herefords" at Chicago April 17-18. Nothing more than a brief mention can be made of some of the special attractions, but we wish to include upon this page, and not to entirely upon any written description of this great offering, and not to fail to make all arrangements to be present and see and secure some of the many plums that will go to the highest bidder. Among the females is the champion cow "Dolly 5th" 7198, that was champion at the Great Hereford Show at Kansas City, 1899. This is one of the most remarkable show cows that was ever brought out in the American show yard. She has gone through two great show seasons undefeated, a record that is beyond comparison. Carnation 7704, the Junior sweepstakes female at the great Kansas City Hereford Show, has also been very successful the past two seasons in the show ring, and bids fair to be the winning two-year-old of 1900. The next is the imported heifer, Lady Help, out of the same dam as Lalla Rookh, that he paid Mr. Armour \$1,000 for. Her sire is the great imported bull Diplomat that heads the famous Shadaland herd. Lady Help was imported as a mate for Carnation, and there is not a better pair of heifers in America to-day for their age. Next comes "Theresa" 9286, first prize heifer calf in the strongest ring of the great Kansas City Show. One of the best judges of the Kansas City Show said that she was the best Hereford in the show. Such an opportunity to secure prize winners of world-wide reputation rarely occurs, and every breeder and lover of Hereford cattle should by all means attend this great sale. Mr. Nave does not expect sensational prices, and it is very likely there will be bargains for those who are on the alert to pick them up. A very fine leather-bound Herd Record, nicely arranged and printed on the best of paper, will be presented to every purchaser of cattle at the sale by all means attend this great sale. Mr. Nave does not expect sensational prices, and it is very likely there will be bargains for those who are on the alert to pick them up. A very fine leather-bound Herd Record, nicely arranged and printed on the best of paper, will be presented to every purchaser of cattle at the sale by all means attend this great sale.

ARMOUR - FUNKHOUSER - SPARKS-LOGAN SALE.—We have frequently called attention to this grand offering of Hereford cattle, to be sold at Kansas City Wednesday and Thursday, April 25-26, and in this issue will devote the space to the consignment of J. A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, Mo., whom we have asked for an outline of what he puts in the sale, believing that many people are pleased to have the owner and breeder give his ideas of what he offers the public. Mr. F. reluctantly complied. It is well known that he is too modest to say much about his stock. Complying with our request he Hereford cattle are the best I have ever offered at public sale. Lot 26, Cheerful Maid 24, is the best daughter of Archibald that I have ever seen; is a choice individual, royally bred and safe in calf to the Great Heistad 24. Lot 27, Dottie Dimple, is a very choice daughter of Archibald; is rich in the blood of Sir Richard 24, and will have a Heistad 24 calf at side. Lot 28, Gladys, is one of the great daughters of Heistad 24, is safe in calf to Columbus, the sire of the champion Dale; she is also a finely-bred one. Lot 31, Lady Verna, I consider the best living daughter of the great Beau Real bull "Kansas Lord"; she has a choice bull calf at side, sired by the Great Heistad 24. I do not think a more valuable cow and calf have been offered at public sale in recent years. Lot 32, Maudine, is the best

Free Lance heifer I have ever put in a sale; she is safe in calf to Heistad 24. Lot 34, Mildred, is a choice daughter of Heistad 24, is a remarkably well bred one. Lot 35, Opal, is another daughter of Heistad 24, and will be a great heifer to show as a yearling this year. If I expected to make a show at the state fairs this year I would not part with her. Rollela, Lot 36, is the cream of my offering. She is also a daughter of Heistad 24, and also the best daughter of Putenia 24, that I bought of the Dallas Fair, shown as a calf first in class and best bull any age Texas bred. Her produce cattle to the amount of \$1,365, and have four head left. Rollela will make a great show as a two-year-old this year; she is safe in calf to Columbus, the sire of the champion Dale. Lot 37, Rosalinda, is a daughter of the great Lamp-lighter; will have a Heistad 24 calf at side. Lot 38, Spiritual, is one of the very best daughters of Lamp-lighter, and will have a Heistad 24 calf at side. Lot 39, Level, is one of the very best daughters of Heistad 24, is a show cow, has a beautiful heifer calf at side sired by Heistad 24th. Level was a member of the young herd that won first prize at Omaha Exposition in 1898. Lot 42, Magnet, on account of proving not to be in calf, will not be sold. I forgot to say in my remarks on lot 36, Rollela, that she won third in class and was a member of young herd winning first prize at Omaha Exposition in 1898. Lot 108, Heistad 24th, is a good bull by Heistad 24, out of the Free Lance show cow Delight. Lot 109 is a full brother to Heistad 24th, now being used in the Comstock herd. Lot 112, Hobson, is one of the best sons of the great Heistad 30th, out of a Beau Donald cow. Lot 113, Pledge, was sired by one of the best sons of Heistad 24, and out of Imported Lady Wilton, the dam of the Great Free Lance. Pledge is a show bull, and as you will notice from the pedigree, is a grandson of Lord Wilton. Lot 114, Price Heistad, is the best Heistad 24 bull in the sale, is not only a show bull, but also a very finely bred one. Consider him one of the best bulls sired by Heistad 24. The other consignments will be noticed in our next issue. In the meantime we insist that our readers secure catalogs and arrange to attend this important sale.

Veterinary.

Answers to questions in this department are given by Dr. T. E. White, former State Veterinarian for Missouri, Sedalia, Mo. Write questions on one side of paper only, and separate from other business.

BONE SPAVIN.—Give a good remedy for bone spavin?

FRED KIEWOW.
The only sure way of curing a horse with a bone spavin or a ring bone is to have an expert veterinary surgeon fire the bone tumor. In about two months, after the operation he ought to go just as sound as he ever did, if it were rightly done.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.—I have a bull that has a lump on the side of his neck. Some call it lump jaw. Will it do to breed to this bull? Will he can the lump be removed? Will his calves inherit the lump?

J. C. CRAIG.
It is possible your bull has what is commonly called big-jaw by cattle men because as a rule these tumors appear on one or other of the jaws. The germ is in the tumor, consequently to scatter the germ, the lump must first break and discharge its contents on the grass or hay, the germ actinomyces is a vegetable germ and will live, grow and thrive on grass and hay just as well as in the tissues of an animal. Cattle become infected from infected grass; and an animal discharging the germs on the grass, hay, etc., will in this way infect other cattle running on the same grounds. Dogs and birds are very liable to carry the infection from field to field. Cut out the tumor with a knife. Treat the wound the same as you would a barbed-wire cut on a horse. As the disease is not hereditary, it is not apt to affect the progeny.

SICK CATTLE.—I have lost five young cows and one young calf; cows all young calves. They first appeared weak and strained as though it were a kidney affection. They then began to lick themselves mostly on their thighs. The hair came off some where they licked themselves. After they began to lick and bite at their hind quarters they were not still at all. They continued licking as long as they could stand up. They live from 12 to 24 hours. They ate heartily until sick. They have been fed cotton seed hulls, corn, hay and some chops, mostly hulls.

Poinsett Co., Ark.
As cotton seed contains more nitrogen than any other one food used, it is not best to feed liberally with it. When an animal is unable to eliminate this nitrogenous material from its system through the pores of the skin and lungs, it dies. (This is exemplified in the horse when at-

tacked with azoturia.) A nitrogenized animal's urine should be colored (in your letter you failed to say anything about the urine), commonly designated bloody urine. Would advise that you discontinue feeding the cotton seed hulls and allow only very little exercise, for the quieter the cattle are kept the better it is for them. On the first symptom presenting itself give each adult animal a drench of two pounds of epsom salts, half an ounce of powdered Jamaica ginger and one ounce of potassium chlorate; dissolve in three pints of milk warm water. The above is one dose.

ADHERING PLACENTA.—My brothers have a number of Red Pole and Hereford cows to bring calves. The three that have brought calves failed to clean themselves. I introduced my hand in an effort to clean the first one. It seemed to me that her calf bed was covered all over with nodules or lumps of matter fastened to the womb with a tough membrane. These nodules varied in size from a hen's egg to that of a goose's egg and were oblong in shape. I peeled some of them off. They were porous like a sponge and look like lobes of the placenta. The second one I tried to clean, I found her calf bed in the same condition. I had concluded after trying to clean the first one that these nodules were lobes of the placenta and should be removed. So on the second one I made a good deal of traction on some of the lumps and by some assistance from the cow, I succeeded in pulling the calf bed out. I found it covered with these nodules. They were covered with a membrane which could be easily removed. When the membrane was taken off they looked dark and were porous like a sponge.

The same condition existed in the third one. I would be glad to have Dr. White's opinion as to what these nodules are and what was the cause. Also please give us an article on the proper method of removing the placenta when the uterus fails to expel it. J. S. CANTRELL, Webster Co., Mo.

The answer to J. B. Drake's letter, "Adhering Placenta," which appeared in the RURAL WORLD issue of March 8, 1900, answers J. S. Cantrell's inquiry.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
Market Report furnished by Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

Friday, March 30.—CATTLE.—Receipts moderate during the week, showing increase of about 1,200 head, accounted for in the southern division. Quality of beef cattle common to fair, no strictly choice on sale. Best full load of steers this week sold Tuesday at \$15.15 per cwt., averaged 1,425 lbs., a plain, fat drove of cattle. Prices ruled strong each day, and now figure 15 to \$5 higher than close of last week. Chicago receipts show increase of about 4,000 head, and the four principal markets an increase of 8,000 head, compared with last week, and 13,200 head compared with a year ago. Good strong demand for all grades of beef cattle. In our opinion bulk of fed Texas have come to market, and we will be able to sustain the advance quoted in this and our last week's letter on medium grades, which have had to compete with them. The English market shows \$2 to \$1 per cent advance, which will encourage exporters, and should receipts not be too heavy, we are satisfied we will see a further advance.

Sales during the week included beef steers, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs., at \$1.75 to \$5.25; bulk, \$5 to \$5.15; none in this grade good as last week; 1,200 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulk, \$4.75 to \$5; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., a fair representation of what was here, \$3.85 to \$5; bulk, \$4.40 to \$4.75. Strictly choice would be quotable as high as \$5.85. Butcher steers, 600 to 900 lbs., \$2.50 to \$4.75; bulk, \$3.50 to \$4.40. Stock steers and feeders, \$3.35 to \$4.85, ranging in weight 400 to 1,200 lbs., quality not quite so good. Bulk of stockers 400 to 750 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25; 800 to 1,000-lb. feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.55. Demand for stockers and feeders fairly good, and not near enough on sale to meet it. Cows, heifers and mixed lots, \$2.75 to \$4.60. Supply of good butcher heifers very light, and good demand prevailed. Bulk of best butcher heifers \$4.25 to \$4.50. Very best grades of butcher cows steady to strong, fair to good grades a shade lower, and ranging 100 to 150 per cwt. lower. Bulk of Southwest cows \$2.50 to \$3.25; best grades of native cows, \$3.75 to \$4.10; fair to good, \$2.15 to \$3.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Calves, heretics and yearlings, a little stronger; bulk veal calves, \$5.25 to \$5.75; top, \$6.25. Heretic calves and yearlings sold mostly for stockers at \$2.65 to \$4.50; bulk, \$3.50 to \$4. Bulls, stags and oxen about steady. Bulk of bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; oxen, \$2.25 to \$3; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Milk cows with calves full steady at decline noted in our last letter; bulk of best \$35 to \$45; fair to good, \$30 to \$35; common, \$20 to \$25.

Quality in Texas division only fair, averaging about same as last week. Best steers were from Oklahoma, and sold at \$4.75 per cwt. Best Texas steers, 1,200 to

1,400 lbs., are quotable \$4.75 to \$5.40; 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.30 to \$4.85; 900 to 1,075 lbs., \$4.15 to \$4.65. Light weight steers, \$3.50 to \$4.

Receipts from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana light. Canning grades a shade lower. Best grades canners \$2.50 to \$2.75; butcher cows, \$3 to \$3.50; fair to good canners, \$2.25 to \$2.50; common canners, \$2. Best canning oxen, \$1 to \$3.25; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$2.85; common, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

HOGS.—With 7,000 Tuesday, market regained Monday's decline, bulk, pigs and low grades not considered, selling at \$5 to \$5.15, as against \$4.95 to \$5.05 Monday. Wednesday's advance amounted to 5 to 10c, bulk of good bringing \$5.10 to \$5.20. Thursday was the best market since 1898, being 5 to 10c higher than Wednesday, bulk of good selling at \$5.15 to \$5.35, with top of \$5.52. Friday was barely steady; bulk of good selling about same as Thursday's close. We quote: Butchers and packers, \$5.25 to \$5.52; Yorkers and shippers, \$5 to \$5.30; heavy pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.10; light pigs, \$4 to \$4.50; rough heavies, \$4.50 to \$5.

SHEEP.—Market to-day is a repetition of high prices which have prevailed for the past month. Arrivals are insufficient to supply the demand. All fat stuff sold readily at following prices: Spring lambs, 8 to 12c per pound; best lambs, \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt.; best sheep, \$5.75 to \$6; best bucks, \$4.75 to \$5.25; heavy clipped lambs, \$5.75 to \$6; best "clipped" sheep and yearlings, \$5 to \$5.45.

LATE SUMMARY.
Monday, April 2nd.—CATTLE.—Receipts moderate in both divisions, quality of natives common. Best steers averaged 1,388 lbs., and sold for \$5.00. Market about steady with close last week. Run of butcher cows and heifers light, market strong. Light weight butcher cattle, both heifers and steers, about fair at good, strong prices.

Tuesday, run light, prices strong. Stockers and feeders very scarce and in strong demand. Run in Texas division about 50 cars, quality averaging fully as good as Monday, and prices about the same.

HOGS.—Saturday, moderate run and advance unfavorable. Market weak. Monday, bulk selling at \$5.25 to \$5.35; Monday, liberal run and advance discouraging. Tuesday, moderate run and advance discouraging. Range of prices: Butchers and packers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Yorkers and shippers, \$5 to \$5.30; heavy pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.10; light pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.75; rough heavies, \$4.50 to \$5.

SHEEP.—Under light receipts, market has advanced on both sheep and lambs. Spring lambs arriving in more liberal numbers, selling a little easier. We quote top prices: Spring lambs 8 to 12c per pound, lambs \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt., sheep \$5.00 to \$5.25, bucks \$4.75 to \$5.00.

RAPE AND SPELTZ AND BROMUS.
Greatest, cheapest, richest food on earth these three make. Wonderful testimonials on name. See Salzer's Big Catalog, sent you for postage and this notice. John A. Salzer & Co., La Crosse, Wis. (P)

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION.
The Union Pacific R. R. will make one fare plus two dollars for round trip from Kansas City and Omaha March 30th, April 3rd and 10th to Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Purchase tickets from your nearest ticket agent. For maps, time tables and further particulars address J. F. Aglar, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE! A BARGAIN! 10 Thorough Hereford Bulls, from 2 to 10 years old. C. S. PARKER, Aultville, Mo.

PIASA BREEDING FARM.
The Aberdeen-Angus bull I offer are broad backed, low down, blocky and beefy fellows and quick breeders. The Blackbird bull, Grant Knight 29,727, a grandson of both Black Knight and V. D. Delber, is a fine specimen of the breed. Box 13, Melville, Illinois, (near St. Louis).

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25 choice ones for sale. Write for catalog and prices. W. H. FULKERSON & SONS, Jerseyville, Illinois.

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I have a choice lot of young bulls of Scotch, Booth and Bates families, and invite intending purchasers and those interested in good cattle to call at our farm, four miles west Windsor. Windsor is on main line M. & T. R. R., 20 miles south of Sedalia.

50 SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS For Sale. They were sired by the famous Red Butters 109704, Grand Victor Leonard 138544, and the \$250 bull, Duke of Hardsen 133087. First prize at the Chicago and Kansas City fairs. Also Angus crosses. Five roans, others red. Good individuals. For prices, etc., address W. H. FULKERSON & SONS, Jerseyville, Mo.

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—AT—
GOODRICH, LINN CO., KAN., ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

On the above date I will sell a draft of 31 head of recorded Galloway cattle, all of my own breeding and all desirable ages. No aged animals will be catalogued. The offering consists of 18 Bulls and 13 Females. The bulls are an especially desirable lot. One 6 years old, one 4 years old, the others ranging in age from 1 to 3 years. The cattle are all in good breeding condition and have been handled.
The sale will be held at my farm adjoining Goodrich.
Goodrich is on the main line of the M. & T. R. R., 64 miles south of Kansas City, 23 miles from Paola, Kas., which is on the Mo. Pac., M. K. & T. and also K. C. & Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Terms of sale, CASH.
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13 Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of the low down, blocky type. One is a Cruikshank Orange Blossom, one a Ramsden. Also a few choice heifers not related to bulls. Address, **PURDY BROS., FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, HARRIS, MO.**
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